

25X1

CLASSIFICATION **S E C R E T**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORTCOUNTRY **USSR**SUBJECT **Educational Opportunities for Production Workers
in the USSR**DATE DISTR **10 May 1954**NO. OF PAGES **2**PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)DATE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION

25X1

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. This paper discusses the opportunities for production workers to advance their educational level.

2. As a rule, officials of enterprises and organizations do not interfere in the worker's leisure time while he is at study. To prevent such interference on the part of directors, the government issued a decree which legalized time off for studying. One of the paragraphs of the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 26 Jan 40 provides as follows: "Directors of enterprises and of organizations are obliged to excuse from work those people who are enrolled in intermediate-special and advanced educational institutions". At the same time one must remember that workers and employees may not leave their jobs of their own volition except in instances provided for in government resolutions and directives. The problem of freeing a worker from his job so that he may study does not usually present any administrative problems. While the worker is still on the job he prepares himself for entrance to an educational institution. Upon receiving notice of acceptance in a given educational institution, the worker submits an application to the director of the enterprise requesting release from his job in order to attend school. On the basis of documentary evidence concerning the worker's school enrollment the director releases the worker from his job without any hindrance. In my experience I have never encountered a case where the director refused permission for a worker to enter into study. On the contrary, they even encourage the workers' desires to educate themselves.

CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T

DISTRIBUTION

State EV

OBR EV

25X1

S E C R E T

- 2 -

3. The government decree does not extend to those workers who wish to be released from work in order to attend the incomplete-intermediate or the intermediate general education schools (seven-year and ten-year schools). In such cases, production workers may take correspondence courses for an intermediate general education with the intention of preparing for entrance to an advanced educational institution. A large network of intermediate correspondence schools exists in the maritime and river fleet organizations. If a person is employed as an engineman on a marine Diesel-engine ship and wishes to take a correspondence course, he proceeds in the following manner: First he submits his application etc, concerning his education, to the training course combine aboard his ship. The training course combine has arrangements, usually with one intermediate school, for correspondence instructions for workers. The student is then provided with the necessary textbooks and equipment. After the student completes the exercises and quizzes he takes final examinations. Workers in the merchant and river fleet, in absentia, can receive training in the intermediate-special and in the advanced educational institutions. However, the student must be present for courses in the nautical schools, advanced nautical schools and river schools. The enterprise administrations are obliged to give the student adequate time off from work to take tests and examinations which usually amounts to twenty work days without loss of pay.
4. The enterprises and organizations which have training course combines for the education of their workers also merit some attention. The directors create training groups on a volunteer basis and occasionally by administrative order. The period of study in a training course combine lasts from two to nine months, depending upon the nature of the study. If, during the course of study in a training course combine, the student must leave his job, he is given a subsidy which amounts to his average pay for the last three months prior to his departure. This amount does not exceed 600 rubles per month.
5. Heads of ministries, main administrations, enterprises and organizations try to provide themselves with specialists and therefore do not hinder workers who desire to advance their knowledge.
6. Thus it is possible to make the following conclusions:
 - (a) Directors of enterprises and organizations take steps to encourage workers to study in order to increase their knowledge.
 - (b) The release of a production worker from his job to enter study is guaranteed by a specific government decree.
 - (c) Workers are permitted to increase their educational level by taking correspondence courses for intermediate-special and advanced educational institutions.
 - (d) The opportunity for a production worker to increase his knowledge is provided for in a system of industrial training course combines either individual or group training.

- end -

834.1

N

S E C R E T